Scotts. II.-27—45,000—9-11-

(193) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 637

DATED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Adjournment motion — A on p7 info

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COUNCIL OFFICE.

NOTES ON RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the meeting of 1935.]

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—

" (172) This Council recommends to the Government to suspend all further resettlement operations in South Kanara.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A separate note on the general question of the postponment of the resettlements now due is attached. As regards South Kanara please see paragraphs 5 and 8 of G.O. No. 12, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

It may be observed that the settlement of South Kanara is not concerned merely with the enhancement of existing rates. It is proposed to reduce the grouping in a number of villages, to reduce the wet rates in 55 villages in the existing fourth group and to reduce the highest dry taram in 81 villages placed in fourth group at resettlement from one rupee to twelve annas. These proposals will involve a reduction of Rs. 40,735-10-0 in the existing revenue demand.

During the currency of the settlement no changes were introduced in the classification of dry lands. As the settlement period has expired it is now necessary in the interests of the general body of taxpayers that dry lands which have been converted to wet or garden should be reclassified in order that they may pay the appropriate rate of assessment in accordance with usual settlement principles.

In view of the present level of prices the Government have granted special increment remission by which the 12½ per cent enhancement of the wet and garden rates will be introduced in stages. In the current year 1½ annas in the rupee of the 2 annas increase will be remitted. The Government have also ordered general suspension of 9⅜ per cent of the resettlement assessment on wet lands. The result will be that wet lands will pay in the current fasli only 2 per cent (approximately) above the old settlement rates.

As regards garden lands the Government have sanctioned a general suspension of 12½ per cent of the resettlement assessment. The result will be that garden lands will pay in the current fasli 98 per cent approximately of the old settlement rates.

The settlement wet rates were based on a commutation rate of Rs. 133 per garce. Commutation rates based on recent prices are given at page 10 of the Note for the Cabinet –item 24.

The garden rates were based on a commutation rate of Rs. 22 per thousand (representing an actual price of Rs. 27–8–0 per thousand) for coconuts. The Government have been unable to ascertain whether the commutation rate was based on the prices of coconuts husked or coconuts in the husk—probably the latter. Statement showing the recent prices of coconuts is given at page 12 of the Note for the Cabinet.

Wet rates.—The commutation rate for settlement of 1902–1905 was Rs. 133 a garce. The resettlement commutation rate is Rs. 150 a garce.

Commutation prices based on prices for September, October and November 1934 are respectively Rs. 176, 170 and 152. There has however been a fall by week ending 8th December to Rs. 143.

Garden lands.—Prices compare favourably with the actual price corresponding with the commutation rate of Rs. 22.

H. R. UZIELLI—15-1-35.
C. A. SOUTER—16-1-35.

OTES ON RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

[For the meeting of 23rd January 1935.]

[SUBJECT.—*Suspension of resettlement operations in the Province.*]

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—

8 (284) This Council recommends to the Government to stop all resettlement operations in the Province and to refrain from introducing resettlement in any district at this juncture.

Resettlement operations in the Presidency.—The resettlement of the following districts is due in the years as shown below. The stage is noted against each district :—

1. South Kanara	1934–35	Scheme report published and placed on the table of the Legislative Council. Orders on proposals for resettlement have since been issued.
2. Southern taluks of Salem.	1934–35	Scheme report published and placed on the table of the Legislative Council in October 1934. Objections from ryots have been received and are under the consideration of the Government.
3. Guntur	1934–35 to 1936–37	A draft scheme report was discussed preliminarily on 15th October 1934. It is under revision and is likely to be received officially soon. Rates are not to be introduced in this fasli.
urnool	1935–36 to 1939–40	The resettlement operations are in progress. Draft scheme is not yet ready.
5. Nellore	1936–37	

2. *General objections to postponing resettlements.*—These are roughly—

(i) that if suspended now they are not likely to be revived later; the Government will, therefore, be deprived of any enhancement of revenue to which they may be entitled;

(ii) that a demand will then arise from the recently settled districts such as Malabar, and the villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri in the Tinnevelly district, that the resettlement should be cancelled.

Apart altogether from the question of the enhancement (or adjustment) of revenue, it is possible that, during the course of a settlement, a number of changes have occurred. Resettlement operations may be necessary in order to classify and carry into effect these changes, e.g., the cultivation of dry lands with wet crops over a series of years, cultivation of double crop in a single-crop land for a series of years, and, in South Kanara, the conversion of dry lands to wet or garden. Resettlement enquiries will at least have the advantage of providing firsthand information of the precise effects which the recent fall in prices has had on the ryot's economic position. On 15th March 1927 the Hon'ble Member for Revenue pointed out in the Legislative Council that the resettlement operations had no necessary connexion with an increase in the rates of assessment. He also mentioned that even if the rates were not raised, the operations were necessary in the interests of the ryots themselves to secure correct registry and to determine accurately the amount due from each ryot. On another occasion, the Hon'ble Member also mentioned in the Legislative Council that the attempts to place the system of land revenue settlements on a statutory basis had failed and stated that it was nevertheless necessary to proceed with the resettlements of the districts as they fell due in order to ensure that the incidence of taxation in respect of land is fairly distributed over them. In the case of the general budget discussion in March 1931, the Hon'ble Member stated as follows :—

Hardly applies now.

E.W.B.

"... in view of the progress which has been made towards the introduction of further reforms in India, it seems to me that it would be undesirable at this stage for this Government to attempt to introduce a Bill of such an important

matter and that it would be better for us to carry on as we are doing now, under the existing rules and orders, leaving it to the new Council with a Minister presumably in charge of land revenue to determine the future policy of the Government in regard to land revenue settlements."

Referring to this subject in the course of the discussions on the voting of Demand No. I of 1932 Hon'ble Member stated as follows :—

"That brings me to the criticism which has been brought against the Government, that in spite of the recommendation of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, this Government have done nothing to introduce a land revenue Bill. . . As I said last year, we are now on the verge of further constitutional reforms and it seems to me desirable that such important measures as a radical change in our land revenue system should be undertaken when you have provincial autonomy and you have a responsible Minister in charge of land revenue."

In this connexion it may be mentioned that the Government have recently issued orders simplifying the resettlement procedure on the principle that the activities of the settlement staff should be confined to its legitimate work, viz., the periodical revision of assessment and that they should no longer include the work of overhauling of revenue accounts and of bringing them up to date. These latter items will have to be attended to by the revenue staff; but the Board may propose the inclusion of any of them in the resettlement operations relating to a particular district or tract if the local conditions are such as to justify it, e.g., Guntur, Salem (Part), Kurnool and Nellore.

3. *Concessions proposed to be granted with reference to recent prices.*—It is not clear whether the request in the resolution is to be supported among others by the reason that the prices of crops have fallen now. With reference to this it is submitted that in view of the low level of prices prevailing at the time of the introduction of resettlement rates in the districts recently resettled, viz., the Godavaris, Kistna and Malabar, the Government sanctioned a special scheme of increment remission under which the resettlement enhancement was spread over for a period of three to four years. The Government also promised to consider at the time when the collections are due the question whether with reference to the economic situation then prevailing this special increment remission on occupied lands should be increased. It is presumed that the necessity for similar concessions with reference to the prices then prevailing will be considered by the Government when orders are passed in future on any resettlement proposals now under consideration.

4. The items of work to be attended to by the settlement staff in South Kanara, Salem, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool other than those immediately connected with the revision of assessment are detailed below :—

Kurnool.—(i) Inspection and scrutiny of the soil classification in the case of large blocks of land transferred by the Revenue Department from unassessed or poramboke to assessed of from dry to wet and *vice versa* subsequent to the last resettlement. The object is to rectify cases of overassessment and under-assessment.

(ii) Revision of ground-rent.

(iii) Examination of water-rates and the submission of proposals for their revision.

(iv) Inspection and assessment of the waterspread dry lands in the Pattikonda, Cumbum and Markapur taluks.

As regards the scrutiny of the classification of irrigation sources, the Board has considered that there is no need for the Special Settlement Officer to undertake this work in any systematic manner but that it would be sufficient if he comments upon any striking defects which come to his notice during his general inspection of the tract for the purpose of drawing up the scheme report.

Guntur.—(i) The scrutiny of the classification of soils adopted by the Revenue Department and of transfers of land from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from one source of irrigation to another subsequent to the previous settlement;

(ii) scrutiny of the classification of irrigation sources; and

(iii) preparation of fair adangals and fair chittas based on town survey.

Salem.—Resettlement operations in the taluks of Salem, Attur, old Rasipur and Tiruchengodu and in 43 villages of Omalur taluk are being carried out on the old lines. In the remaining areas the operations are to be carried out on the simplified lines approved in G.O. No. 1042, Revenue, dated 25th May 1934 (paragraphs 1 to 4 of which has been made available to the Press). The following items of work are included in the settlement operations.

Reclassification of soils.—No general reclassification. The Special Settlement Officer to be authorized to assign a classification or suitably adjust or alter wherever necessary the existing classification and rates in respect of the following :—

(*a*) lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from one irrigation source to another subsequent to the last settlement;

(*b*) poramboke or unassessed lands transferred to assessed waste or assigned;

(*c*) lands transferred from poramboke or unassessed to assessed; and

(*d*) unsurveyed lands since surveyed and transferred to assessed.

Revision of wet ayacut—Transfers from dry to wet and vice versa.—In the taluks dealt with prior to the introduction of the simplified system of resettlement procedure (viz., Salem, Attur, old Rasipur, Tiruchengodu and 43 villages of Omalur) transfers from dry to wet and *vice versa* are to be made and a soil classification suitable to their new description is to be assigned. These items of work will not be done in the remaining areas dealt with under the new simplified system.

Nellore.—The work of the revision of water-rates as well as the revision of wet ayacuts is to be attended to by the District Revenue staff, and the Settlement staff is to confine its attention to (1) the scrutiny and revision of soil classification where large blocks of land have been transferred from unassessed to assessed or dry to wet or vice versa subsequent to the last settlement, and (2) the revision of the rates of assessment including ground rents and the writing up of the scheme report and of the diglott registers. The Survey Party No. II has however to carry out certain miscellaneous items of survey work prior to resettlement (there is to be no resurvey or revision survey as a preliminary to resettlement).

South Kanara.—In G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 30th June 1932, the Government ordered that the resettlement operations in South Kanara should be carried out on a simplified system, eliminating such items as were not essential to the revision of the assessment on land. The proposals in the scheme report for the resettlement of the district include the following operations :—

Classification of soils.—No general reclassification. The Special Settlement Officer however is to assign a classification or suitably alter or adjust, wherever necessary, the existing classification in the case of the following lands :—

(*a*) Lands classed as poramboke or unassessed at the last settlement, which have since been transferred to the head of assessed during resettlement;

(*b*) disafforested lands; and

(*c*) lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from garden to dry during resettlement.

Grouping of villages.—(Relief is to be given in the case of 99 villages by way of reduction of grouping as well as by reduction of tarams.) In giving effect to the regrouping and reduction of tarams a slight adjustment of sorts and in a few cases of the class of soil also is to be made.

Grouping of villages in Kumaris—Reclassification of lands.—The settlement staff is to attend to (i) transfers of land from wet to dry and garden to dry on application from ryots, if owing to causes beyond the ryot's control the field is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only and (ii) the reclassification as 'wet' or 'garden' all occupied dry lands converted to wet or garden respectively.

E. W. BOUCHIER—27-11-34.

For orders whether any further information is required.

H. R. UZIELLI—28-11-34.

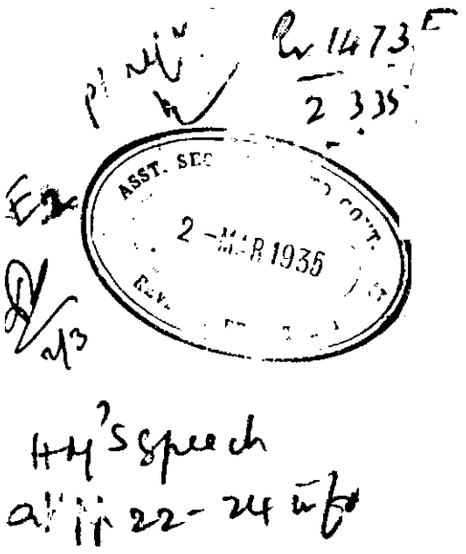
I think this is sufficient, but my successor should see if the resolution is not discussed before I leave.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—29-11-34.

H.R.U.—4-1-35.

Seen.

C. A. S[OUTER]—4-1-35.



V.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* RESETTLEMENT IN SOUTH KANARA—*cont.*

4 p.m. * Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" Mr. President, I beg to move—

' that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the order passed by the Government regarding resettlement in South Kanara.'

" Sir, the object of my motion is to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Government in passing this order in utter disregard of the numerous representations made by individuals and public bodies from all parts of the district, and to urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity of holding this order in abeyance until at least normal conditions return and of giving further consideration to the representations made by the people. Sir, the Government Order issued on the 5th of this month, says that 97 representations have been received in regard to this matter, and that there was a deputation on behalf of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara which waited on His Excellency the Governor on the 12th of last month. I myself had the privilege of being a member of that deputation. All the numerous representations made by us have had no effect. The proposals of the settlement officer have been approved by the Board of Revenue and Government have accepted the proposals almost *in toto* without paying any heed to the representations made by the people. Government have been repeatedly requested not to introduce resettlement at a time of unprecedented depression like this. The answer given in the Government Order is ' other districts were recently resettled; resettlement is due in your district and it has to be carried out in accordance with the usual settlement principles.' South Kanara must have resettlement because Malabar had it a short time ago. Malabar had the resettlement because it was introduced in Godavari a little prior to that. Salem and other districts will have the resettlement because it is being imposed on South Kanara to-day. And this argument is advanced on grounds of equity. Every district in its turn once in thirty years must have the resettlement, no matter whether the time and circumstances are suitable or not for putting increased taxation upon the people.

" Sir, when the remission of provincial contributions was claimed, one of the arguments advanced was that the incidence of taxation in this province is higher than in any other province in this country; but when remission was actually secured, that amount was not utilized for relieving the burden of the taxpayer. The result was that Madras was able to spend on a large number of schemes a good deal of money, Madras was able to have surplus budgets when other provinces were struggling with deficit budgets or were finding it difficult to balance their budgets; and Madras was able to restore the cuts on the salaries of the services in advance of other provinces. Government insist on their right of introducing resettlement once in thirty years without considering, whether the time and circumstances justify the introduction of such resettlement. On the one hand, Government recognize that people are unable to pay even the existing rates of assessment and are giving remission; on the other hand, they are introducing resettlement and are levying enhanced rates of assessment. The economic condition in South Kanara, as elsewhere, is steadily growing worse. A succession of years of depression has reduced the ryots to a very sad plight. In spite of remissions, there have been large arrears in South Kanara; coercive processes had to be used for collecting these arrears. It is with utmost difficulty that people have been paying the assessment; they have been selling jewels and other movables;

their properties have been sold for getting from them the assessment which they have to pay. Even the settlement officer admits in his scheme report that 'indebtedness has increased to some extent.' As a matter of fact, it has increased to a large extent. People are deeply involved in debt. It is difficult for them to get credit. In addition to all this, the crops have been affected to a great extent this year; the first-crop has been affected by a pest called 'rice-Risla'(?), and the second-crop has seriously suffered on account of want of rain. Recently Government, I understand, have passed orders for the collection of resurvey charges in Kasaragod taluk; and now the latest order has come enhancing the rates on wet and garden lands. This surely is the last straw on the camel's back.

"Government in their order accuse the Landholders' Association with making vague statements about the poverty and misery in the district, and they say that 'these statements are unsupported by evidence.' Well, Sir, the association has requested the Government both in their memorandum as well as at the time of the deputation, to make their own enquiries in the matter. It is very easy for Government to get the necessary facts and figures from co-operative societies, from registration offices, from civil courts and from banks and find out what the economic condition of the district is. They say that 'the 12½ per cent enhancement is very moderate, and the facts presented by the settlement officer would easily justify an enhancement of 18¾ per cent.' They have sanctioned an enhancement of only 12½ per cent with the idea of bringing the rates closer to those in Malabar. The Landholders' Association, in its memorandum, has shown that the existing rates of assessment in South Kanara are equal to, if not higher in many cases than, the resettled rates of Malabar. The Government Order says in reply: 'It is misleading to draw comparisons between Malabar and South Kanara; the Government demand is limited to a smaller percentage of the net produce in Malabar than elsewhere, and that for special reasons which do not apply to South Kanara.' We have not been let into the secret and given to understand what special reasons there are for treating South Kanara in a different way than Malabar. Both are West Coast districts; the conditions are the same, and if at all there is any difference, our contention is that in Malabar the soil is more fertile, and the rainfall is more evenly spread. (Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar: Question.) We do not envy the fact that the resettled rates in Malabar are less and not higher than the rates in South Kanara. Malabar is not lightly assessed. Our only contention is that South Kanara being allied to Malabar, both of them being West Coast districts, South Kanara has been more heavily taxed than even the adjoining district of Malabar.

"Our case is that South Kanara has been over-assessed even at the last assessment owing to various mistakes made by the settlement officer. There have been some miscalculations made by the settlement officer at that time which have been pointed out by the Landholders' Association in its memorandum. They have not been answered by the

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Government in their Government Order. The only reply is 'similar points were raised at the time of the last settlement; they were considered, and those reasons have not been found to be valid.' It is true, Sir, that some of these points were raised at the time of the last settlement, but the memorials were sent rather too late, they were sent after the order sanctioning resettlement was passed, and the facts set forth in our memorials pointing out errors and miscalculations could not have been considered at that time. In settlement operations, it is true that minute enquiries are made, a great number of experiments are carried out, and various calculations are made; but in spite of all this, as observed by Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, a great authority in this matter, the results 'are often untrustworthy.' It is very difficult to determine with accuracy the average yield of land, the average cost of cultivation; none of the data on which reliance has to be placed, such as the price of food-grains in previous years, are perfectly trustworthy. The determination of the rates of assessment with reference to a large number of factors, slight errors in regard to which may vitiate the whole result, is apt to make the assessments excessive.' That is what Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar has said. As observed by him, 'the rates imposed by the Settlement department must depend greatly upon the discretion and judgment of individual settlement officers and little upon demonstrable calculated results.' Now, the South Kanara Landholders' Association has this time pointed out more fully the many errors and wrong calculations made by the settlement officer at the time of the last settlement in arriving at the commutation rates. They unjustly included mango, palmyra, jack and tamarind among garden trees while they did not include them in the case of Malabar. They made a grievous wrong in fixing ragi as the standard crop for dry lands in South Kanara, when as a matter of fact ragi is grown only upon a very very small portion of dry lands in our district. As a result of these errors and miscalculations and fixing a high commutation rate and enhancing the assessment by 65 per cent at the time of the last settlement, Government have all these years been collecting more from the people of the district than they were entitled to. The case made out by the Landholders' Association has not been refuted by the Government in their Government Order. They have summarily disposed of it.

"My next contention is that Government have no grounds for enhancing the assessment at present. The increase of assessment is based on the rise in the prices of standard crops during the last thirty years. The settlement officer has taken the Gazette rates. We do not accept the Gazette rates; the civil courts do not accept them. These Gazette rates are probably rates which prevail in Mangalore, and these rates are usually much higher than the rates prevailing elsewhere in the district. The settlement officer has also included boom years, in the twenty years to be taken for calculating the average prices. The years between 1919 and 1928 should not be included; it is against the land revenue policy of the Government which distinctly lays down that the 'years of scarcity and high prices should not be included.' If we

exclude the years from 1919 to 1928 and adopt the civil court rates, and if we deduct 25 per cent for cartage and merchant's profit, we arrive at a commutation rate of Rs. 3-3-3 per mura. The commutation rate fixed at the time of the last assessment was Rs. 3-2-0; that gives a difference of As. 1-3. Similarly, in fixing the average price for coconuts, the same sort of mistake has been made. The price of coconuts has now gone down; Ceylon copra is being dumped on us, and the owners of coconut gardens are in a very sad plight. It is really very hard to enhance the garden rates in South Kanara or in Malabar under these circumstances.

" Sir, in addition to all these, in South Kanara they have done another injustice at the time of the last settlement. They have created what is called a special group, a thing unheard of in Malabar. They have put 115 coastal villages north of Chandragiri into a separate group called the special group and levied Re. 1 extra assessment on them. They have clearly forgotten the settlement principles by which they swear. They have done this because they say, these villages are capable of paying more and if they did not increase the assessment by one more rupee, the assessment to be fixed on these villages would be less than the assessment which they were already paying. Now, Sir, the difficulties of the special group have been pointed out in the memorandum presented by the association and I draw the attention of the Hon. the Revenue Member to what is stated there.

" One great injustice that has been done to South Kanara this time is the re-classification of dry lands which have been converted into wet and garden lands and the levying of wet and garden rates on them. Now, in reply to the objection raised against such reclassification on the ground that it is against the accepted principle of taxing ryot's improvements, Government say, that, in the settlement notification of 1902, Government have reserved to themselves the right of introducing such changes in classification and assessment as seem necessary to them at the time of the next settlement. Well, Sir, this notification cannot be quoted against what has been laid down in the land revenue policy of the Government of India; and in the Board's Standing Orders. Government have undertaken not to enhance assessment on account of any additional value that is imparted to the land by means of improvements effected by the ryot, even though such improvements are carried out by money borrowed from Government. This is a clear pronouncement and Government cannot go against this. As hon. Members may know, there are no irrigation works in South Kanara or in Malabar and Government do not spend a single pie on this account. All improvements have been made by the ryot by spending hard labour and hard cash. Let me draw the attention of the Government to what the hon. Mr. Winterbotham said so long ago as 1862. He says, it is well to continually call attention to the many circumstances which plead for a lenient assessment in South Kanara. All cultivable land, whether wet or garden, has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and moiling. There is in truth, nothing

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to tax except the ryots improvements. It is, Sir, a clear breach of promise and a great injustice to impose wet and garden rates of assessment on these dry lands which have been converted into fields and gardens by the ryot at so much expenditure of money and labour. Government propose by this means to get an increased revenue of Rs. 66,000. The only concession they have given to the district is to reduce the groups and tarams in 99 villages and bring down the assessment by Rs. 40,735. As against this, they are increasing the assessment by reclassification by Rs. 66,000.

"What I wish to say in conclusion is, the time is most inopportune for introducing resettlement and imposing enhanced rates of assessment on the people. We are already over-assessed and we have been paying more than we ought to pay and you have no justification at all for enhancing the rates of assessment at a time of exceptional distress like this. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the great majority of people in our district, as elsewhere in this Presidency, subsist by agriculture. They form the backbone of the nation. They pay the bulk of your revenue. In their contentment and prosperity lies the strength and security of the Government. By crushing the ryot under an increased burden of taxation, you cut at the very root of all progress and prosperity. With the downfall of the ryot, agriculture, trade, industry—all will suffer. So, in the name of the starving ryots, the down-trodden ryots, I appeal to all sections of this House to support this motion. Let this motion not be talked out; let us take a vote on this question and show to the Government the strength and unanimity of feeling in this House in regard to this matter. There is one thing which encourages me. The Hon. the Revenue Member who has recently assumed the reins of his high and exalted office, is a gentleman who knows South Kanara. He was Collector there; he knows the people and the conditions of life and agriculture in that district and I believe, Sir, he has a soft corner in his heart for the people of that district. We, therefore, expect him, sitting in that place, to give proper advice to the Government, to make them understand the seriousness of the situation and to stay their hands before it is too late."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding the motion for adjournment which has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, I should like to say a few words just to show the injustice that has been done at the last settlement by the authorities who were responsible for the last settlement and which is sought to be perpetuated for another period of thirty years by the settlement authorities and by the Government which has accepted the scheme report. Secondly, I should like that this motion for adjournment should be taken as a vote of censure upon the Government for having sought to perpetuate the injustice which has been done to the people of the district at the last settlement by the resettlement authority and the Government following the same old data based on miscalculations and misconceptions pointed out by people of South

Kanara. The facts are these. South Kanara, though it is in all respects almost akin to the neighbouring district of Malabar, had to pay during the last settlement an assessment of nearly double that which Malabar paid (Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar: Question). Yes, I will come to facts later on. Now, Sir, the people of South Kanara could not understand why they were taxed more. Later on they found that it was because certain mistakes were committed by the officers responsible for the settlement; and those mistakes were responsible for the high rate of assessment which was levied from the people of South Kanara. At that time it was not possible for the people of South Kanara to lay their fingers on those mistakes before Government passed their orders in 1902. It was only in 1903 and 1904 when they examined the question, they found out that there were certain mistakes in mere calculation, which a student of even fourth or fifth form would not commit, but the highly paid officers of Government have committed them. (A voice: They should be sacked.) You may say, they must be sacked for these mistakes; but the fact is, otherwise, the people of the district have been sacked all along for thirty years on account of the mistake and the Government blessed the officers responsible for the mistake. But, Sir, even in spite of the mistakes which have been pointed out as early as 1903 and 1904, Government did not lift its little finger in order to correct those mistakes. As a matter of fact, I myself have pointed out those mistakes in a separate memorandum which I sent to Government a few months ago. The Hon. the then Revenue Member (Sir Archibald Campbell) wrote back saying, that he would get the allegations of mistakes and miscalculations examined. About the 7th or 8th of this month when I saw the Government Order on the subject in the Press, I immediately wrote to the present Revenue Member asking him as to whether the Government carried out its promise to me to go into the allegations or mistakes, but I have never till now heard from him nor even did my letter merit the ordinary courtesy of an acknowledgment as yet. I do not know what he has to say on this matter. It is really surprising that the Government should, in spite of the challenge of the people of the district to prove the incorrectness of the allegations of mistakes committed by settlement officers, have easily and quietly brushed it aside and have not even cared to examine as to whether those allegations were correct or not and whether those mistakes actually existed or not. What they say is simply this:

'As regards the rate of assessment determined at the last settlement the memorialists claim to have discovered certain errors and defects in the scheme of settlement. The Government observe that the same arguments were brought forward at the last settlement and that the points now raised were fully and carefully considered by the Government before final orders on the scheme report were passed. The Government were then of opinion that no valid reasons had been adduced for discrediting any of the data on which the settlement was based or for altering the inference drawn from them. The Government do not see any reason to differ from that conclusion, and are satisfied that the settlement rates did not in fact exceed the commuted value of the Government's share of the net produce.'

"The Government have never cared to examine the question in spite of the fact these things were pointed out to them. All that the

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Government say on this question is, these questions were raised at the time of the last settlement; whether all these mistakes and miscalculations which have now been pointed out were really pointed out at the time of the last settlement and even if they were pointed out, whether they were pointed out before the Government Order on the scheme report, or after that is not known. My information is, these mistakes were pointed out only in 1903 or 1904, that is, long after the Government Order on the scheme report and when it was too late for the Government to go into the question. The people therefore waited all these years for setting the mistake right and when they now put them forward with additional points, the answer is that the points were then considered (i.e., in 1902) and that they were then of opinion there were no valid grounds for discrediting their data."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—" May I interrupt the hon. Member for a moment, Sir. The points were examined carefully and no such mistakes were found."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" I thank the Hon. the Revenue Member for having said that Government have examined the question. I would have been very glad if the Government had also mentioned in the Government Order that they have examined them recently. The unfortunate absence of the statement therein shows that the Government never got the same examined now before passing the present Government Order, dated 5th January 1935. Even now, I do not know what he would say in answer to the adjournment motion. My own opinion is that those mistakes which have been pointed out then, exist inspite the fact that the Government say that these allegations have no substance in them and that they have contributed their share to increase unjustly the assessment of lands. We challenge Government to have an open enquiry, let them give us a chance to prove that those mistakes exist and we are prepared to substantiate each and every one of the statements that there are mistakes in the last settlement report. It is not fair either to the people of South Kanara or to the Government to say by an executive order that Government have examined the question and that those mistakes do not exist. It is indeed one-sided and we cannot certainly expect anything better from the Government, who are the prosecutor, judge and executioner all put in one and the same person and that is the Government. I refuse to accept the correctness of the assertion of the Government that the question of the mistakes is fictitious. Now, Sir, in this adjournment motion we do not ask for any concession, but what we ask is that justice and bare justice should be done to us; to expect concession surely when justice is denied would be too much. If only Government will, they can appoint a commission with one of its judges and some Government servants or non-officials to go into the question. I dare say, we can then adduce evidence to prove our case by means of facts and figures. In the memorandum that I have submitted to Government, I have given facts and figures to show in how many ways

[Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt] [21st January 1935

Government have made miscalculations. What has the hon. Member for Government to say to them? How and where are they wrong? I challenge him to show in his reply at least.

4-30 p.m. "In the first place, while taking the averages, they have made three sorts of experiments—good experiment, bad experiment and middling experiment. They have taken some and omitted some. They have left off bad experiments and they have taken the averages of good and middling sorts of experiments alone. Is it fair to have excluded from the primary averages for outturn the bad types of crop experiments? Then again in calculating the averages of these two classes mistakes have been made. Instead of dividing the sum of the products of the number of experiments and the average for each class (good and middling) by the sum of the number of experiments to get at the correct ultimate averages, the sum of the averages for the two classes (good and middling) has been halved, which procedure always yields incorrect results so long as (*a*) either the number of experiments or (*b*) the averages for the two classes of experiments are unequal. The injury to the ryot both due to the exclusion of the results of bad experiments and due to miscalculation can be seen at a glance from the following table:—

	Taram.	Percentage of excess.
I	.. ..	42·10
II	.. ..	63·50
III	.. ..	119·70
IV	.. ..	111·800

"Even in the calculation of the commutation rate Government said this: That the Government left out years in which rice was selling less than 12 seers in taking the averages. But they have actually taken into consideration the years in which rice was selling less than 12 seers of paddy is equal to 1 seer of rice. Hence their figure 21·4 seers of paddy per rupee as the 20 years' average includes years in which rice was selling dearer than 12 seers this mistake is responsible for increasing 18·75 per cent more than the correct price. The correct price is 112 per garce, but according to them it is 133. There are several other mistakes which have been pointed out in taking one Madras measure as equivalent to 1·5 imperial seers in calculating the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses to money and by dividing the outturn of produce by 11 to get at the cultivation expenses which is said to be 11 per cent, etc. Let the Hon. the Revenue Member disprove the correctness of the allegations that we have definitely made. Instead of doing all these things, why are they merely resting satisfied with vague assertions. Let them meet us on facts and show that on facts we are wrong instead of them. Why this subterfuge? Why this throwing of dust on the eyes of the public? Government is very careful in laying down laws and procedure and they must be binding on them as well. The ryotwari system is a system which is very beneficial and is based on certain principles they say. We have clearly pointed out a number of mistakes, Sir. Either let them give us a

chance of proving or let them accept their mistake and correct them. But for these mistakes, how do they explain this inordinate rate of assessment in South Kanara over and above the sister district of Malabar which is more fertile than South Kanara? Then again there are several other misconceptions to which I shall not now refer because of want of time. Why not postpone the resettlement on the ground that the reforms are coming? It was only to-day that His Excellency told us on the floor of this House that the reforms give the provincial legislature the right of taxing the people. Has the Government not got confidence in the reforms and the future councils under them? Which of the two, the present executive or the future popular legislature coming in a year or two is more competent to do justice to the people and their allegations? The people have ceased to have any confidence in the executive. After all what do they gain by introducing resettlement now? Because there were all these mistakes, we wanted that the reformed Government, one more responsible to the people, should investigate all these questions rather than the present executive irresponsible to the people."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member has exceeded the time-limit."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" One minute, Sir. I should just like to say one thing with regard to improvements. What the Government has done is to tax the improvement of the people so far as the conversion of the dry into wet and garden lands is concerned. My learned friend has shown the order of the Board of Revenue that the improvements of the tenant will not be taxed. It was on the strength of this pledge given by the Government that the ryots spent vast sums of money on the land and improved it in converting dry into wet and garden land. But for that, I do not think many of us would have spent large sums of money only to be taxed by Government in the next settlement. If the pledges of Government are to be treated as mere scraps of paper, I do not think that the people of this land can ever rely upon the promise of Government or the Government Officers. With these words, I second the motion for adjournment."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Mr. President, Sir, after the treatment of the subject by Messrs. Shetty and Bhatt, I do not think I need speak much on the subject. The Hon. the Revenue Member said a little while ago that all the points referred to had been examined. But what I feel is this: Mr. Souter is one who is well conversant with the conditions in South Kanara. He has got a great reputation there as Collector and a very sympathetic officer. I would only wish he goes into the matter in person. No doubt the examination has been made by his predecessor. But South Kanara would like if the Hon. the Revenue Member would now go into the question again. I do not know what the tradition is. Perhaps the tradition is not to go back on the conclusions of one's predecessor. But I hope the Hon. Mr. Souter who knows the conditions of South Kanara very well will go into the subject himself and come to some conclusion. We are also glad that we have the

ble. the Secretary in Mr. Uzielli who has also a reputation as a sympathetic officer. So we hope that the new Secretary and the Hon. the Revenue Member might go into the matter and that some satisfactory solution may be arrived at. A number of mistakes have been pointed out and they are mostly mistakes in calculation. We should like to know whether there are mistakes or not. We want to know whether there are mistakes or not. That is a point that can be decided with a little knowledge of arithmetic. We have now the department of statistics. That matter may be gone into by them to see if there are any mistakes in calculating the averages. I believe usually famine years have to be excluded. Boom years are not excluded because it was not realized that the high prices were due to the Great War. Such boom years may not occur again unless again there is War which God forbid. Therefore this is an exceptional circumstance and I think that circumstance might be examined. We hear the cry 'Back to the land.' But what is the use of going back to the land where we cannot get even the revenue? We should be encouraged to go back to the land. As the Hon. the Revenue Member is well conversant with the conditions of South Kanara, I do not wish to repeat the arguments advanced by the other hon. Members. There is another argument. Mr. Lloyd George, who was once a free trader, said that we should erect tariff walls in England. I think the same arguments will apply here. Foreign cheap rice is being dumped into South India. I would recommend to the Government that early steps be taken to prevent cheap rice coming in here with the result that the people who own lands may not suffer considerably. That is not a fair competition. Foreign rice is raised by cheap and sweated labour. There is only one other point I beg to make and that is with reference to the deductions made for the cost of living and cultivation. But the cost of living has gone up. It is so not only with the ryot but also the labourer and everybody. So a higher percentage should be deducted for cost of living. Then there is the question of bad roads which prevent us from getting into touch with the markets. There are no marketing facilities. Very little money is spent on roads in South Kanara. All these conditions favour of request and I would earnestly request the Hon. the Revenue Member to go into the question personally. I trust after the examination is made, some relief may be given to the ryots of South Kanara."

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that Government has not thought fit to oppose the discussion of the adjournment motion. That is a good sign, I think. There is also another good sign. The Hon. Mr. Souter is the Revenue Member just at present. He is a lover of fairplay and is also a sympathetic officer; he may not like that South Kanara should go to hell. And knowing as I do the Hon. Mr. Souter, if he does not set right the injustice it is because he finds it difficult to get out of the meshes of the settled principles of Government. We are here and we will see that the settled principle is unsettled. If the Government do not treat our request with respect, they will rue the day. As was stated by the previous speakers several mistakes were committed in calculating

the South Kanara district, it is no wonder that they think that we are lightly taxed. As a matter of fact, they do not consider this other aspect of the question that our soil is very much poorer than the soil of the other districts and that we do not get the benefit of any irrigation works and that the Government does not spend a pie on us except for the peace and order of the district. Under those circumstances, Sir, how is the Government justified in squeezing out a tax on the same level as in the other more favoured districts of the Presidency? Now, one of the reasons mentioned in the Government Order which confirms the resettlement is mentioned in paragraph 8:

> 'The Government realize that the South Kanara district in common with other districts, is suffering from the effects of the economic depression. The fall in prices has, however, been general throughout the Presidency and the result of continuing the existing rates of assessment in the district of South Kanara would be to perpetuate the advantage enjoyed by it at the expense of other districts of the Presidency . . .'

"Shortly put, it is this: other districts who are suffering very much from chronic depression are taxed high; if so there is no reason why you should also not be taxed similarly. I should have thought that the reason is just the other way about. If as a matter of fact the Government conceded that there is economic depression in the other districts, it is the duty of the Government not to raise the tax in South Kanara to the level of the other districts but to reduce the tax in the other districts which have been settled after 1919 to a lower level and also to reduce the tax in South Kanara. That is what they should do instead of putting it the other way and saying that because other people are suffering you should also suffer. Is it the right policy, I ask?

"Then, again, Sir, with reference to the incidence of taxation itself, I am unable to find out how it arises. South Kanara is as a matter of fact taxed on a higher level than the sister district of Malabar. Is that a reason to perpetuate the error and add another $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the already existing tax? If it is taxed on a higher level, is it sufficient ground to say that South Kanara should be taxed any further until the tax of the sister district is also raised to the same level? The conditions of those districts are almost the same except that the crops in South Kanara do not include pepper and ginger which is largely grown in Malabar. These are some of the reasons that impel us to support the motion that is before the House. When Sir Thomas Munro's statement is quoted with reference to the poverty of the soil, the Goverment Order quotes another letter of his which says that the rents are 'easily collected—no complaints about inability—no absconding at the end of the year.' Does the Government really want an easy collection of revenue? Does the Government want sales of land for arrears of revenue? Is that the object to which they are moving? That is a point, I submit, for the Government to consider. I have heard Revenue Secretary on this point when the question of Malabar Settlement was discussed quoting Sir Thomas Munro whose authority is considered sacrosanct on the ryotwari system in this

Presidency. It is considered a sacrilege to go against anything said by Sir Thomas Munro. Now, the Government have given the go-by to what Munro himself has said when he speaks about the poverty of the soil in the South Kanara district. Is it logical if Munro is invoked in one breath and if he is given the go-by in another? I wish the Government were logical in following the policy of Sir Thomas Munro.

" Then, it is said that experiments have shown what the actual outturns of the land were, that the rates were fixed on enquiry and experiment, but it is said on the other side that the bad experiments have not been included. I am pausing for a reply from the Hon. the Revenue Member to know whether in arriving at the averages experiments that have been declared to give adverse results have also been taken into consideration.

" Then, with reference to the garden lands, I would again reiterate what has been urged by the previous speakers. Where is the justification for the Government to levy any tax on garden lands? The whole of it is carved out at the expense of the ryot. Vast sums of money have been spent upon the land for making these gardens converting them from vergin forests into smiling gardens and if as a matter of fact the policy of the Government is not to tax the improvements of the ryot, where is the justification for levying any tax, much less for increasing the already existing tax?

5 p.m " Let the Government say that it is not their policy and that they are not going to be guided by those principles: that would be an honest statement. They simply say in paragraph 11 that if dry land is converted into wet it will be assessed on the merits. Of course Government has power to levy assessment and even sell the land over the heads of the ryots. But what is the justification for all this?

" Then again, with reference to dry crops, ragi is taken as the standard. Ragi is very rarely grown there, for it is a crop which wants a great deal of dry weather and hot weather, and wet weather and rainy weather is unsuitable to it. In Malabar, ragi is not taken as the standard; why South Kanara should be regarded as an exception? I really cannot see how it entered the heads of the Revenue Department to take ragi as the standard. It is very rarely grown in South Kanara and so far as my experience goes—and I have been to the district very often—I have not seen any patch of ground on which ragi is grown. I submit, Sir, the motion before the House is a very reasonable one and the Government should extend a very sympathetic ear to it."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Mr. President, while I rise to do my duty by the sister district of South Kanara by supporting the adjournment motion, my point in intervening in the debate is more to see that Malabar is not in any way hurt by the speeches of some of the hon. Members who participated in the debate. My hon. Friend,

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Mr. Bhatt, who seconded the adjournment motion said, perhaps in a moment of great excitement, that South Kanara was assessed to double the rate to which Malabar was assessed. I questioned the correctness of the statement, and my hon. Friend with great promptitude pulled out a paper. I thought it was to give figures to satisfy me. But the figures have yet to come."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" On a point of personal explanation. But for the fact that my time was up I would have furnished them. I am sorry."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" I even now challenge the correctness of the statement that he made. Assessment in South Kanara is slightly higher than what it is in Malabar. But Malabar does not compare, as suggested by my hon. Friend, so favourably with South Kanara. Also my friend forgets that lands in Malabar belong to private individuals.

" Sir, frankly speaking, I must say that I have not studied the scheme report. But on the ground that this is an inopportune moment to introduce resettlement in any district, I do support the adjournment motion. Resolutions moved on the floor of the House have made it abundantly clear to Government that there should be remission of at least 25 per cent of even the existing rates of assessment. That being so, what justifiable grounds can the Government have to introduce resettlement rates in any district? This but serves as another proof of how unmindful the Government is to the wellbeing of the agriculturists."

* Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—" The theory on which this resettlement is based is that Government should have a share of the unearned increment in his income which the ryot may be having. But are the Government really convinced that there has been any increment so far as the incomes of the ryots are concerned? The Government themselves admit that the ryot is heavily indebted, and have also appointed an officer to investigate into the indebtedness of the ryot. If they say that the ryot is having an increased income they should naturally expect that the ryot should not be indebted but prosperous and have surplus moneys in his hands. They point out that the ryot is in the toils of the money-lender. I should like to put this question. Was not the money-lender existent during the days of Sir Thomas Munro? Has he come into existence only now? Certainly it is not complimentary to Government to speak of coming to the aid of the ryots with its system of co-operative societies and still say that it is on account of his being in the toils of the money-lender that he has become indebted. They are trying to throw the blame on the money-lender in order to extenuate their own sin. It is the Government that is sucking the lifeblood of the ryot and all his poverty is due to heavy taxation. Why then should they point to the money-lender when they are exacting their pound of flesh? Their argument seems to be, whatever may be the economic depression, whatever may be the poverty of

the people they will collect the resettlement rates according to the strict calculations laid down by Sir Thomas Munro. There has been a depression for nearly four years now and the lifeblood of the people has been sucked; the Government themselves admit that the ryot is unable to pay at the present rates and have granted remissions; why should they then impose these enhanced rates on the poor ryots?

"Then, Sir, I should remind the Government, and this House, of the statement which the late Mr. Muniswami Nayudu just prior to his death had made. He advised the Government that so far as the resettlement operations are concerned all of them should be postponed and that it is better to leave the matter to the provincial autonomy Government after the inauguration of the Reforms instead of pressing the matter during the regime of the present Government. Government must realize the effect of their hard-heartedness towards the ryots. All these years the ryots have been acquiescing, dutifully paying the assessment, but they very much resent now when still heavier assessment is proposed to be demanded of them. Government must not be guided by mere arithmetic, but should take into consideration the effects such enhanced rates are likely to produce on the ryots. If they persist in their present policy they will only be helping the agitator, and I warn them that they will alienate the good-will of the entire ryot population, and the position of those who are giving sober advice to the ryot will be really very difficult."

* The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is very difficult to reply to this debate because of the many points taken up at random by various speakers. But I think I may clear the air a lot if I first refute the allegation that the assessment in South Kanara is higher than in Malabar and that an apparent injustice has been done. I may say at once that it is quite true that the wet assessment in South Kanara is higher than that in Malabar. In South Kanara it is 4·5 per acre and in Malabar 3·48. The reason for that is very simple. In Malabar the Government share is only two-fifths, whereas in all other districts of the Presidency it is one-half of the net produce. The reason for the difference in Malabar was because of the system of janmis there for whom a reduction had to be made. Were it not for that, the assessment in South Kanara would have approximated closely to that in Malabar. Now, that shows that the assessment in South Kanara is not unduly high as various speakers have claimed. I may point out that except Malabar there are only three other districts in the whole Presidency whose average assessment per wet acre is less than that of South Kanara. They are Ganjam which is 3·8, Chingleput 4·2, Nilgiris 2·1, and South Kanara is 4·5 per acre. All other districts have an average assessment per wet acre ranging from anything above Rs. 5 up to very nearly Rs. 10. So that the claim that South Kanara as compared with the rest of the Presidency is heavily assessed is literally not true.

21st January 1935]

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes 38.

1 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
3 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
4 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
5 Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi.
6 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
8 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
9 ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
10 ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
11 ,, V. T. Arasu.
12 ,, A. B. Shetty.
13 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
14 Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
15 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
16 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
17 The Pattagar of Palayakottai.
18 Mr. P. Peddi Raju.
19 ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
20 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
21 Mr. M. S. Sreshta.
22 ,, P. V. Krishniah Choudari.
23 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
24 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
25 Mr. C. Indrayya.
26 ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
27 ,, Mahboob Ali Baig.
28 ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
29 ,, G. R. Premayya.
30 ,, K. Pattabhiramayya.
31 ,, P. M. Thangal.
32 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
33 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopai Nayudu.
34 ,, C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
35 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
36 Mr. R. M. Palat.
37 ,, V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
38 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Noes 31.

1 The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes.
2 ,, K. V. Reddi Nayudu.
3 The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
4 The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter.
5 The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mrs. Alamelumangathayaramma.
9 Mr. W. Scott-Brown.
10 ,, H. R. Uzielli.
11 ,, C. E. Jones.
12 Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao.
13 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
14 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
15 Khan Bahadur Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
16 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.
17 Mr. T. B. Russell.
18 ,, M. Devadasan.
19 Rao Sahib N. Sivaraj.
20 Mr. G. Sriramulu.
21 ,, P. C. Moses.
22 ,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
23 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
24 Mr. I. C. Iswaran Pillai.
25 ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
26 ,, J. A. Davis.
27 ,, Daniel Thomas.
28 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti.
29 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
30 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
31 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.

Ayes 38. *Noes* 31.

The motion was carried.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

Rev Dept

To us

Submitted for perusal of the printed extract from the Proceedings of the Leg Council. For orders whether action is necessary

4.3.35

4.3.35

4.9.35

His Excellency the

action is necessary / file

5-3-35 21/

C. 4. From [illegible] 5/3

5/3 C.W. 5-3-35

To us

(This was put up in the brief motion file of week back from HM on 9-2-35)

the papers may be

Ho Mis 637 Ru 3/3-3-35

Recorded

for [illegible]
further reference

Result
Element - Suspension
~~with leave to speak~~
* Adjournment
motion relating to
S. Kanara Settlement
Papers - Recorded

3.35

11.3.35

11.3.35